Cell Theory

Characteristics of living things.

Living things -

- 1. Are made up of units called cells.
- 2. Reproduce.
- 3. Are based on a universal **genetic code** (DNA).
- 4. Grow and develop.
- 5. Obtain and use materials and energy.
- Respond to their environment.
- 7. Maintain a stable internal environment.
- 8. When taken as a group, change over time.

Living things -Cells Reproduce Genetic code Grow **Materials and energy Respond to Environment** Stable internal environment Change over time.

Microscopes

Light Microscopes

Light that passes through specimen.

Electron Microscopes

Use beams of electrons to produce images.

Tool for biologists

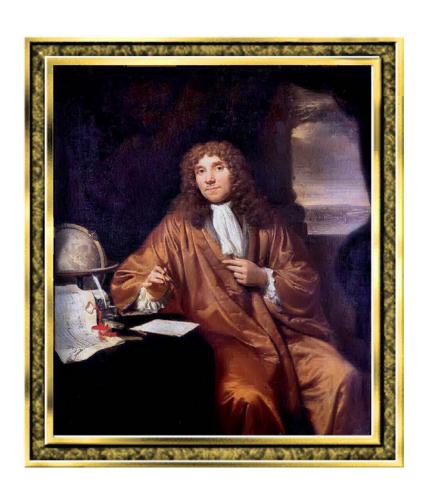
Pronunciation of vocabulary

www.howjsay.com

 Most cells are too small to be seen with unaided eye.

 Before 17th century, no one knew cells existed.

Anton van Leeuwenhoek

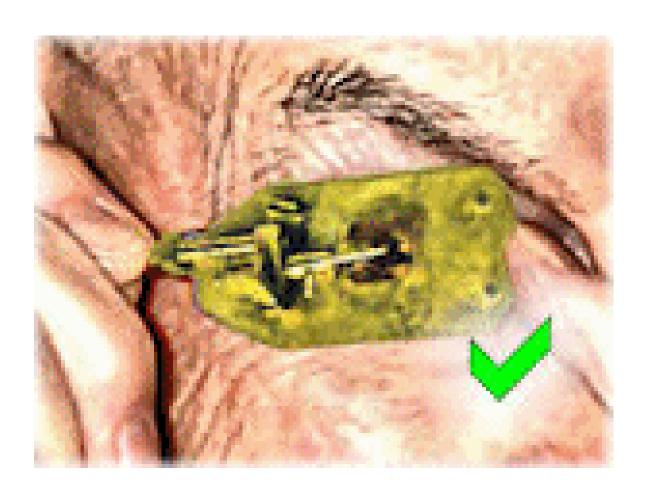


- 1632 1723
- Dutch scientist (Holland)
- Made 1st handheld microscope
- Observed microscopic organisms in pond water

Anton van Leeuwenhoek



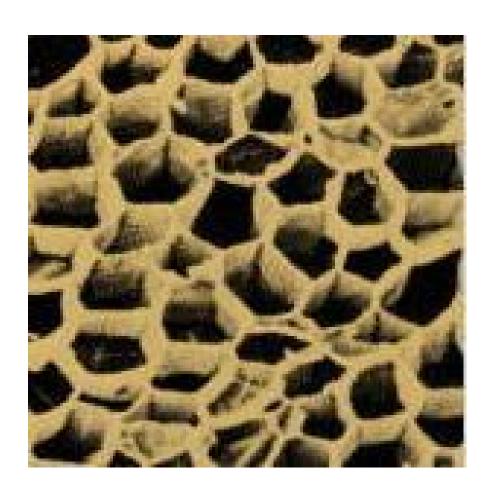
Anton van Leeuwenhoek



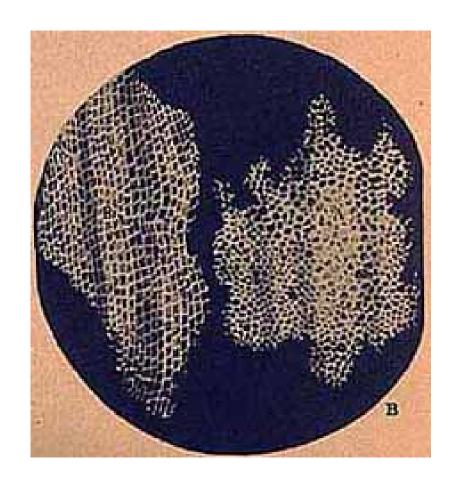
- 1635 1703
- Englishman
- developed an improved microscope
- observed small organisms
- 1665 noted box-like structures in thin slice of cork
- viewed plant cell walls
- called cells
- reminded him of sleeping rooms in monasteries

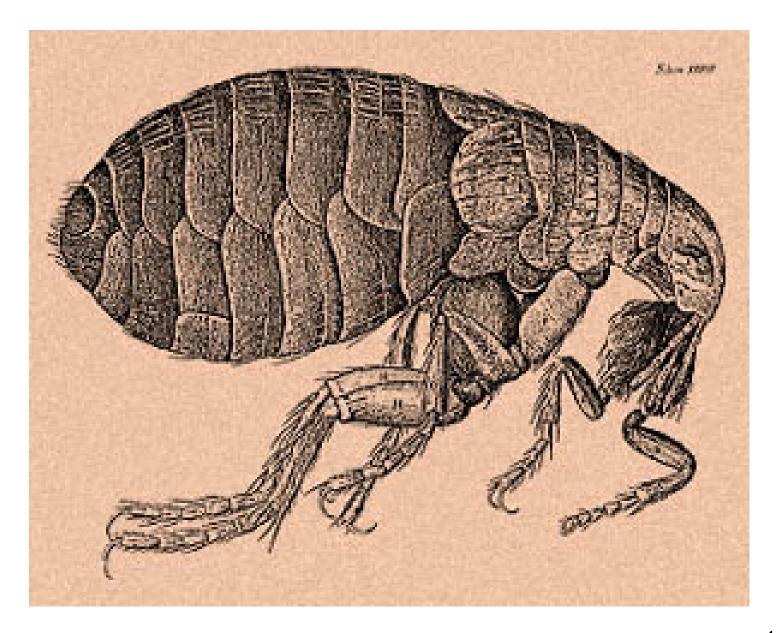




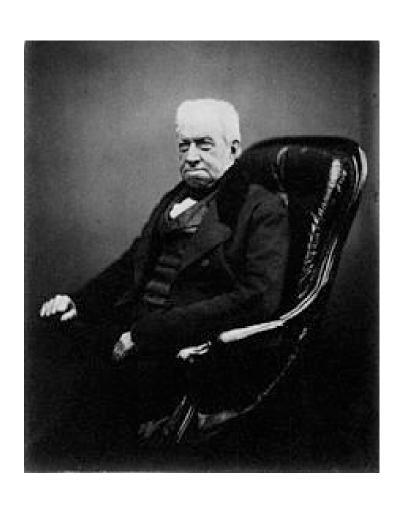


- Made drawings of his observations
- Drawing of cork plant cell walls
- Published drawings in Micrographia in 1665





Robert Brown



- 1773 1858
- Scottish botanist
- discovered cell nucleus

Matthias Shleiden

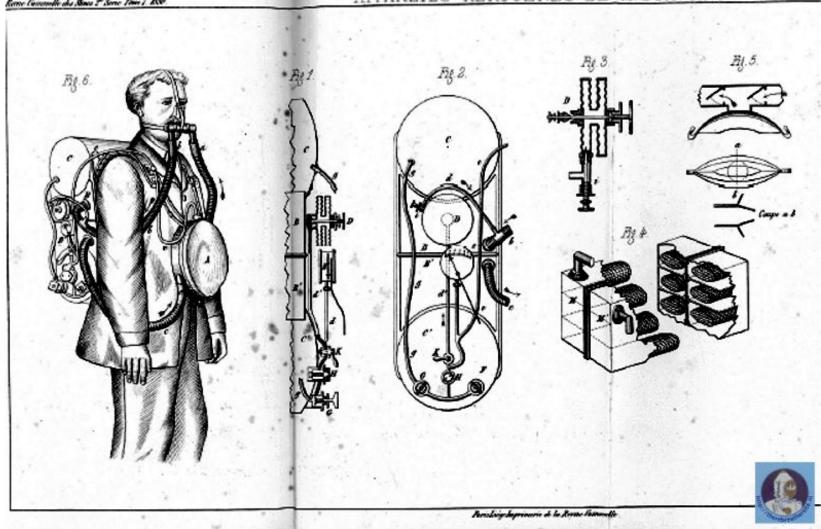


- 1814 1881
- German
- Studied plant structure under microscope
- Proposed that all plants composed of cells
- Co-founder of Cell Theory

Theador Schwann

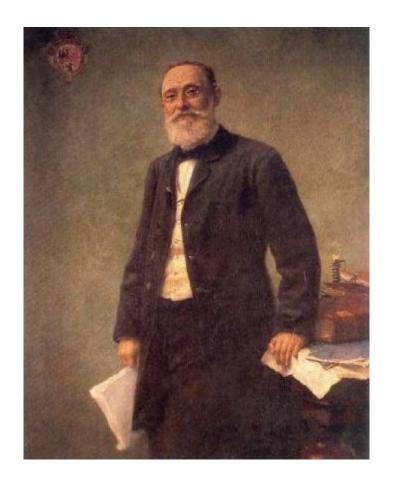


- 1810 1882
- Examined animal tissue
- Observed structures similar to what Shleiden observed in plants
- Stated that all living things were made of cells
- Co-founder of Cell Theory



Rudolf Virchow

- 1821 1902
- German
- doctor
- showed that cells are result of division of preexisting cells



Rudolf Virchow

 Virchow's idea contradicted the idea of spontaneous generation (idea that nonliving things could give rise to organisms)

 Also, developed a standard method of autopsy that is still used today

Cell Theory

The combined work of Schleiden, Schwann, & Virchow is known as the Cell Theory.

What were their contributions to Cell Theory?

Shleiden

Schwann

Virchow

What were their contributions to Cell Theory?

Shleiden - All plants composed of cells

Schwann - All living things composed of cells

Virchow - Cells are result of division of preexisting cells

Three Basic Principles of Cell Theory - Review

- All living things are made of one or more cells.
- B. Cells are the basic unit of structure & function in living things.
- C. Cells come only from the reproduction of existing cells.

Two groups of cells

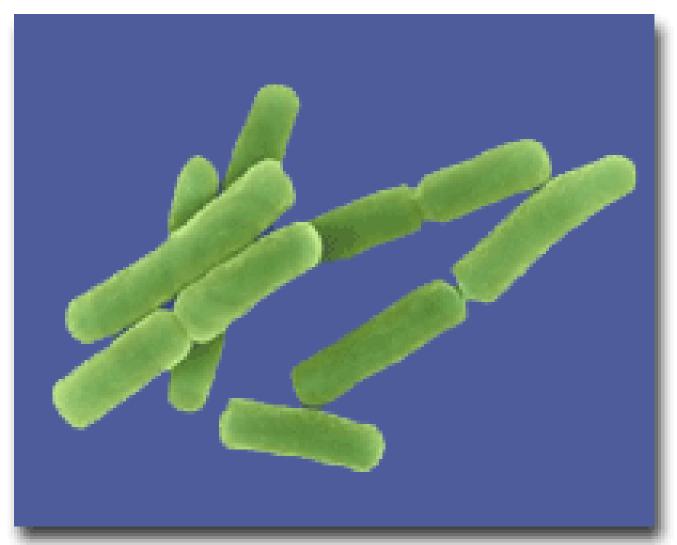
Cells can be divided into two groups:

Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

Prokaryotes Meaning

Pro = before Karyote = kernel or nucleus

- A. Do not have a nucleus
- B. Prokaryotic cells are generally smaller and less complex than eukaryotic cells
- C. Have genetic material (but it is not contained in nucleus)
- D. Carry out all activities of living things.



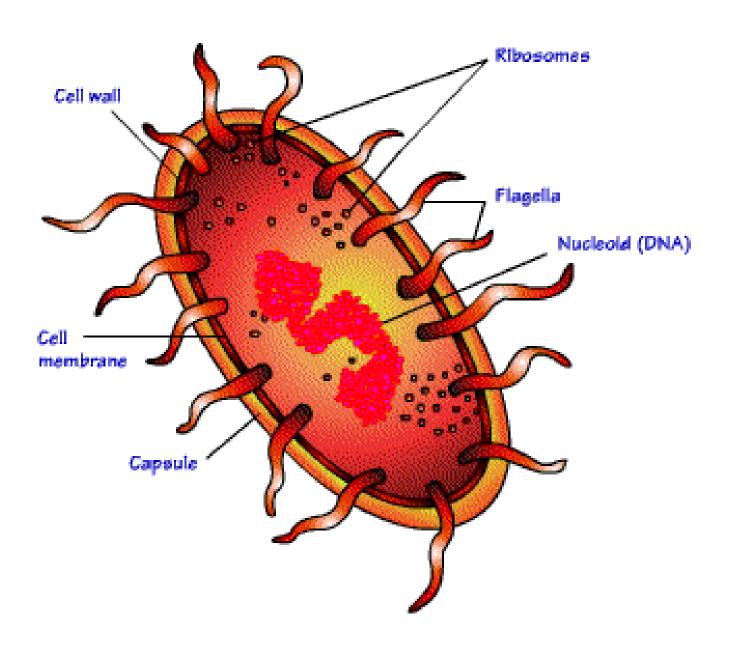
Bacillus Bacteria



E. coli Bacterium



Salmonella Bacterium



Eukaryotes

eu = true karyote = kernal or nucleus

- A. Have a true nucleus
- B. Generally larger and more complex cells
- C. Have genetic material in nucleus
- D. Some are uni-cellular organismsOthers multi-cellular organisms
- E. Examples plants, animals, fungi, protists

Plantae (plants)



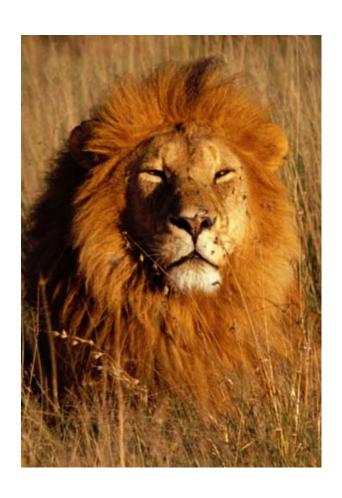
Plantae (plants)

QuickTime™ and a decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Animalia (animals)



Animalia (animals)



Fungi



Fungi

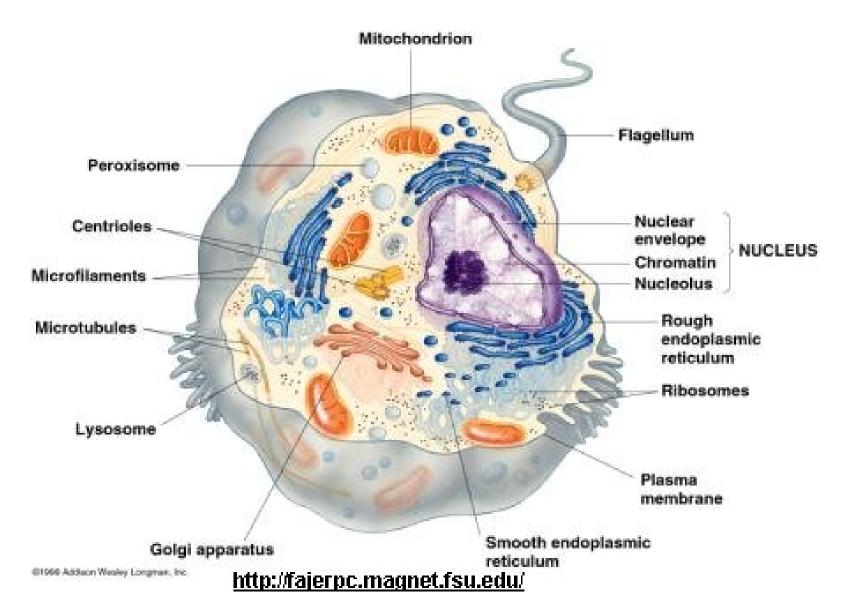


Protists (green Algae)



Protists (seaweed)





 Major differences between prokaryote and eukaryote cells

Video